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Humidity

June 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 3 p.m. 87
Humidity 88 .. 75

7975

日四十月五

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1918.

大英一千九百一十八年六月二十二日

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

Bitter Fighting Along the Whole Front.

London, June 20.

An Italian official message states:—The battle is continuing bitterly and uninterruptedly from Montello to the sea. We drove back the enemy on the evening of June 19 to the north of Monte Belluna Railway, compelling him to withdraw on the whole front of attack somewhat towards the north-eastern salient of Montello taking 1,226 prisoners and numerous machine guns. The struggle along the Piave fluctuates fiercely on the front lines. It is waged by the enemy with decision and hardiness and sustained by our troops with great stubbornness and bravery. The enemy, on the afternoon of June 19, attacking with fresh and numerous troops, gained at the outset some ground fronting Zimone, but our supports, arriving immediately, forced him to retire. Our energetic partial counter-attacks succeeded in greatly reducing the fighting in the sector west of Santa Dona. We took 513 prisoners. The Czech-Slovak units have valiantly given their first tribute of blood to the principles of freedom and independence for which they are fighting on our side. From dawn to sunset our and Allied airmen and Italian seaplanes have participated uninterruptedly and effectively in the battle. Fourteen enemy machines have been brought down, and one Italian machine has not returned. French units made a successful surprise operation on the Asiago Plateau and carried the positions of Bertigo and Pennar, taking 101 prisoners. We completed the gains, capturing Monte Costa Lunga, taking another hundred prisoners. Enemy attacks on Monte Corno have been repulsed.

An Austrian Report.

London, June 20.

An Austrian wireless official message states:—The battle of Venetia continues. The enemy replied to the fall of the bulk of the Piave front by violent counter-attacks carried out with stubborn tenacity. Bitter fighting occurred for our new positions on the Fossalta Canal, on the Olerzo-Trevise Railway, and on Montello. In the Montello region the battle increased to a violence equalling the great Olerzo battles. The Italians at certain points drove forward storming columns six times. Heavy losses forced the enemy to employ reserves without any system, throwing divisions and regiments into the battle. All his efforts were in vain. General Von Boroevic not only maintained the captured line but, with General Schartner's infantry divisions, drove back the Italians towards the west to the south of the Treviso Railway. South-east of Asiago, the Italians again stormed with the same ill-success as on previous days.

Situation on the Piave.

London, May 20.

The flooding of the Piave has washed away all bridges except four, but the Austrians have speedily constructed temporary foot bridges and the river is now subsiding. Apparently the Italians are unable to take full advantage of the awkward position of the Austrians at present. Out of fifty-six divisions the Austrians have hitherto engaged well over thirty. The situation continues quite satisfactory.

British Admiralty.

London, June 20.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to Signor Orlando that the Imperial War Cabinet, representative of all the peoples and nations of the British Empire, desire to congratulate the Italian Army on the splendid defence they have made in the great battle now in progress. The War Cabinet has watched with pride and admiration the unwavering courage with which the brave soldiers of Italy, in company with the French and British, have repelled the offensive conducted with the whole strength of the Austro-Hungarian Army. This great success has been a deep source of encouragement to the Allies. Coming at a most fateful hour of the whole war, it is a good augury that the alliance of free nations will ere long free the world once and for all from military domination which has threatened it for so long.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Mutual Activity on British Front.

London, June 20.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a number of raids in the neighbourhoods of Boyelles, Lens and Givenchy and also in the Strazeele and Ypres sectors, which led to some sharp fighting, in which the enemy suffered many casualties. We took eighteen prisoners. Our artillery and rifle-fire dispersed raiders in the neighbourhood of Morlencourt. Hostile artillery is active between the Somme and the Aisne. There is considerable reciprocal artillery firing north of Albert and the La Bassée Canal sector.

Enemy's Lines Penetrated.

London, June 20.

A French communiqué states:—Detachments penetrated the enemy's lines between Montdidier and the Oise and in the region of Bois de Chaux and brought back twenty prisoners.

Satisfactory Military Situation.

London, June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that, after hearing the statement of M. Clemenceau, the members of the Army Committee of the Chamber stated that they were well impressed, especially with the number of American troops in France, which exceeded all expectations and would soon give the Allies equality in effectiveness.

MOSLEM SERVICES APPRECIATED.

London, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government gratefully recognised the conspicuous war services rendered by Moslem fellow-subjects.

A NEW PEER.

London, June 20.

The Minister of the Air Force, Sir William Weir, has been given a Peerage.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S REDUCED RATIONS.

Immense Excitement Caused.

London, June 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Vienna says the reduction in the bread ration has caused immense excitement throughout the Monarchy. The sharpest Press protests, irrespective of party, are published. Immediate German and Hungarian help is demanded. The executive of the German Socialists in Austria urgently appeal to workers to abstain from excesses or interruption of work pending the decision of the Vienna Workers' Council.

A General Peace Demanded.

London, June 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Basle says that the Vienna Workmen's Council is protesting against the reduction in the bread rations and demands a general peace as soon as possible.

German Promises Unfulfilled.

London, June 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Vienna City Council has issued a statement with reference to the reduction in the bread ration. It says that Germany promised some weeks ago to supply the Austrian Army and civilians with meal including German stocks. At first the deliveries were regular, but for eight days past Germany was in arrears. Two thousand wagons of meal had not been delivered. No meal has been distributed for a week in the munitions districts of Austria. The situation is most acute at Prague, Brunn and Gams. Urgent telegrams have been sent to General Ludendorff, besides others previously mentioned, and the Ambassador at Berlin made representations. When the Burgomaster received the unexpected notification of the reduction in the bread ration, he refused responsibility for the order. Vienna requested at least peas and beans. This was refused and he then again telegraphed Berlin and Munich asking for potatoes.

BRITISH SQUADRON ATTACKED.

An Enemy Seaplane Destroyed.

London, June 20.

The Admiralty announces:—A British squadron reconnoitring north of Heligoland sighted on the morning of June 19 was attacked by seaplanes. No hits were obtained. One seaplane was brought down and destroyed by gunfire.

POST-WAR EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

London, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Croft asked:—Have the Allies agreed to exclude German ships and German goods from Allied ports and territories for progressive periods after the war, the longer the Central Powers refuse to accept the Allies peace terms; and also similarly to progressively restrict the export of raw materials to Germany?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government was constantly communicating with the Allies, including the United States, on this matter. The question was a very complicated one. Even if anything had been decided, which was not the case, it would be impossible to make a statement.

GERMAN TRAFFIC THROUGH HOLLAND.

London, June 19.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Dutch semi-official message declares that only a maximum of twenty-four German trains daily ran over the Limburg Railway. These trains are thoroughly examined by the Dutch Customs and military officials before they are allowed to proceed.

ALIENS IN BRITAIN.

London, June 20.

The newspapers state that, owing to a recent complaint, Mr. Lloyd George has decided to overhaul the whole question of aliens in Britain.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, June 20.

A message from Dublin states that Sergeant Sullivan, one of the signatories to the anti-conscription pledge, has joined the Committee of Voluntary Recruiting in Ireland. Interviewed, he said it would be a relief to decent Irishmen to find an honest and straight forward course opened to them. He was an anti-conscriptionist but was also in favour of the war. Like all real nationalists, he believed that the Catholic Bishops would resent any bullying of the Irish people which would prevent recruiting.

AUSTRO-GERMAN DISAGREEMENT.

German Demand for Troops Refused.

London, June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Echo de Paris learns, according to trustworthy information, that General Von Hindenburg three months ago demanded three Austrian Divisions for the Western Front. The demand was refused on the ground that the Austrian people would not permit the despatch of Austrians thither, but an offensive against Italy was promised, to which the German High Command agreed.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, June 20.

A Palestine official message states:—Cavalry reconnoitring on the 17th instant to the east of the Jordan killed a number of the enemy. Imperial and Australian air squadrons carried out an extensive raid on El Khatani railway station on the Hedjaz Railway on the morning of the 16th instant. Direct hits were obtained on a troop train full of troops and enemy shelters, while station buildings were set afire. A similar raid was carried out on Amman station on the 18th instant.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SHIPPING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

London, June 20.

The report is published of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the position of shipping and shipbuilding industries after the war states:—The enemy countries should be required as a condition of peace to surrender to the Allies all their merchant shipping, whether in enemy or neutral ports, at the close of hostilities, to forfeit all ships laid up since the outbreak of hostilities in ports of countries that have become involved in the war or have broken off diplomatic relations with them, to restore to the Allies all Allied shipping that may have come into their possession since the outbreak of hostilities. The shipping thus taken over from the enemy should be utilised as far as possible to assist in the demobilisation and to release for trade a proportion of Allied shipping absorbed in transport work. When demobilisation is completed all unsold enemy vessels should be sold at auction in the various countries, the proceeds being treated as part of the common war indemnity to be paid by our enemies. Provided such an arrangement is possible we think that a scheme of distribution which would secure an allocation of enemy tonnage among the Allies in some rough proportion to the losses sustained by individual Allied countries would offer many advantages, otherwise enemy vessels should be sold at auction in the various countries to the highest bidder of Allied nationality acting on behalf of Allied interests. A condition of sale should prevent retransfer of the vessels to enemy interests for such period as restrictions may be imposed on the enemy's shipping trade generally.

The Shipping Committee declares it is essential at the conclusion of peace that we be prepared to complete annually not less than two million tons net of merchant shipping. It makes recommendations thereon and declares that Government control of construction should cease immediately after the war. The Committee urges that even during the war facilities be afforded to builders to construct liner tonnage to owners' own designs with such limitations as are necessary to ensure a rapid output of large carrying capacity. The Committee recommends that it will be desirable after the war to relax considerably the present licensing system as regards transfer of vessels to enemy flags. Their report says that special restrictions on building for the Germans or transfers to the German flag would be useless unless all the Allies, including the United States, act similarly and are prepared to exert pressure on neutrals therewith if the Allies decide to take such measures. During the early reconstruction period the building of ships in the Empire for enemy owners and transfers to enemy flags should be prohibited for such time as these measures are enforced. The same result as far as this country is concerned could be largely attained by British shipbuilders and shipowners themselves in giving preference to all flags over enemy flags both as respecting building and transfers.

As regards Conference agreements the report comments upon the too common evasions and subterfuges on the part of the Germans, who observed agreements only as far as it paid them to do so, but concludes that it would be inexpedient to prohibit Conference arrangements. It says that German shipping was the spear head of German aggression. It was used to further German aims especially in the Near and Middle East, Equatorial Africa, South and Central America and in the Far East. As regards coasting and inter-imperial trades the Committee recommends the strict application to foreign ships calling at British ports of all safety and health requirements imposed on British shipping. It says the restriction of employment of foreign seamen on British ships is undesirable, but the master should be a natural born Britisher. The Committee doubts the expediency of the general exclusion of foreign flags from coasting and inter-imperial trades and does not support the Dominion Royal Commission recommendations of subsidised mail services and mail subsidies being subject to certain freight conditions.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, June 20.

In his pamphlet advocating a League of Nations, Viscount Grey says:—The second condition is that the Governments and people of the States who are willing to found the League must understand clearly that it will impose a limitation upon the national action of each and may entail some inconvenient obligations. The stronger nations must forego the right to make their interests prevail against the weaker States by force before a settlement by a conference of conciliation or arbitration has been tried. The obligation is that if any nation refuses to observe this limitation and rejects peaceful methods and resorts to force, then the other nations must use their combined economic or military and naval force against it. Anything less than this will be valueless. Viscount Grey tells the story of an African Chief who protested against paying taxes, saying that before the British came he could get all he wanted by raiding his neighbour, and as for protection he was quite ready to protect his tribe from similar raids. After this war, will the view of the great States, asks Viscount Grey, be that of the African Chief or of the individuals of what we call civilised nations?

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, June 20.

The "Times" correspondent at Stockholm says the Bolshevik Government of Western Siberia has been overthrown by a counter-revolution which captured Tomsk. It was aided by Czech-Slovaks. Fighting is proceeding at Omsk, Khatyrburg and Ufa. Soviet commanders have telegraphed to M. Lenin that the Soviet rule of the whole of Siberia is threatened. The Siberian Duma has assumed Government and promised to supply Russia with bread if the Soviet abandons military measures against Siberia.

Tokio, June 15.
The "Times" correspondent says:—There was a heavy fall on the Stock Exchange on a rumour that a special session of the Diet had been summoned to determine that Japan should take all steps to counter the German efforts.

COMMODORE HALSEY.

London, June 20.

Commodore Halsey, whose place at the Admiralty has been filled, has returned to a command in the Grand Fleet.

(Continued on Page 2.)

ESCAPED FROM DEVIL'S ISLAND.

Brighton, Prisoner Believed to be Eddie Guerin.

A man who gave his name as "Thomas Green," but who is supposed to be "Eddie" Guerin, of Devil's Island notoriety, was captured recently while attempting to steal a lady's jewellery at the Hotel Metropole, Brighton. The story of the attempted robbery was told to the magistrates when the accused was brought up at the police court by the chief constable. The charge was that of stealing a dressing case, four rings, two gold coins, one pearl necklace, a diamond brooch, a pearl pendant, and a gold bracelet of the value of £200.

These articles were the property of Mrs. Ruby Harris, who is staying at the hotel in company with her father, mother, and sister, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Moss Davis. Miss Davis went into her sister's room at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when she found the prisoner with his back turned to her bending over a dressing case. She ran back into the corridor and called for help.

The prisoner ran quickly out of the room, but a valet who happened to be coming up the stairs chased him. Prisoner called out to him to stop, exclaiming:—"You're a dead one if you don't." After this he threw a heavy obelisk at the valet, and he managed to escape into another room.

There he was found by other employees of the hotel, and after a struggle he was secured and handed over to the police. The dressing case was found with the back ripped up.

In answer to the charge prisoner said he did not steal the jewellery, as he had not time to do so, and he asked to be dealt with as attempting to steal.

A remand was granted.

The prisoner of Devil's Island, Eddie Guerin, was convicted of a burglary in the American Express Company premises in Paris in 1901. He was sent to Devil's Island, French Guiana, and in March 1905, in company with two other prisoners, he made a dramatic escape. They got hold of an old canoe in which they stored all the provisions they could find, and then on one dark night they made for the open sea. One of the men fell overboard and was immediately devoured by the sharks with which these waters are infested, but the others managed to reach Georgetown, in British Guiana, from whence they got to New York.

In 1916 Guerin came to London, and was betrayed to the police by a woman known as "Chicago May," with whom he had been living previous to his arrest in France. His extradition as an escaped prisoner was demanded by the French Government, but the Lord Chief Justice, on appeal, refused it, on the ground that Guerin was a British subject born in Horton.

On the very night after his release, "Chicago May," in company with a man named Smith, tracked him down and fired at him in Marchmont street, Russell-square. For this Smith was sent to penal servitude for life, and the woman for 15 years.

Champagne for Boys' Breakfast.

"As the result of their high wages these young lads now want champagne for breakfast," said Mr. Wilberforce at Old Street when he was told that five youths, charged with stealing a case of champagne, earned from 41s. to 30s. 6d. a week as janitor cleaners. Prisoners, who were remanded, admitted drinking three bottles before breakfast for which they stole some meat from their larder. Other bottles had been sold to a waiter for the 2s. 6d. a bottle.

GENERAL NEWS.

Miners' Willing Comb-out.

Although under the original voting the opinions of Nottinghamshire miners were pretty evenly divided upon the question of the Government proposals to take 50,000 more men from the pits for military purposes, no opposition is now being raised to the comb-out, with which a commencement has already been made in the country. About 2,500 are required as Nottinghamshire's contribution to the total, and these will readily be found, a selection being made by ballot of workers between 18 and 25. The majority of those affected are single, and can be replaced by older hands.

Keeping Meat Good.

In present circumstances, (says *The Times*) if the housewife of a small family wishes to obtain a fair-sized piece of meat, she is practically obliged to expend all her available coupons on a single purchase, and then she is faced with the risk, which has proved itself real even since rationing was introduced, and which will grow greater as the weather becomes warmer, that the meat on which she is relying for a week will go bad before it is used. Evidently an antiseptic or preservative treatment that could be trusted to keep the meat good would be a boon, but any substance used for the purpose, besides being effective, would need to leave neither taste nor odour in the meat, and would also have to be harmless to the human organism. A correspondent informs us that he has had an opportunity of testing two hot joints, one of beef and the other of mutton, which had been kept by a process of this kind. When they were roasted they had both been hung, unprotected from infection by dust, in an ordinary room for a fortnight after being delivered by the butcher. One had been sprayed occasionally with a 3 per cent. solution of an antiseptic compound of Italian origin called Bacterol, and the other had been immersed in a similar solution for half an hour on two occasions. Our correspondent could detect no trace of the antiseptic either by smell or by taste, both the meats were excellent to eat, and he noticed no untoward effects afterwards. So far, therefore, the experiment was successful, though it would obviously be rash to generalise from a single instance.

An American's Advice to Americans.

New York, April 5.—While Americans are watching hopefully, if anxiously, the British defence against the renewed German offensive, General Leonard Wood and Mr. James M. Beck warn the nation that the struggle they have entered will be long and terrible. General Wood last night urged every one to support the Government to the utmost, affirming that, while the Allies would certainly win the war, no more vital mistake could be made than to under-estimate the strength of the enemy. He said: "It is not going to be an easy war. The man who tells you that the enemy is exhausted tells you what is not true. It is going to be a hard war and it is wicked to mislead our people. Before we win Americans will have to be fighting in their millions. General Wood gave a thrilling account of the impressions he received on his recent visit to the front and of the miraculous courage of the British and French, who showed no sign of stopping before the struggle was ended victoriously. Mr. Beck made an eloquent plea for the truth about the war to be told. Let us realize, he said, that if we tell the people that we are bound to win and that it is but a question of time we shall get no more. It is necessary to tell them: 'Men of America, your backs are to the wall; you must go, or go under.' This is no time for self-complacency, for boasting, and this great country will never win its true place until we have taken out of the national consciousness the spirit of bragging and boasting that is encouraged on the baseball field. We are dealing with an adversary whose argument is blood and whose rule is iron. We must cease to fool ourselves.

NOTICES.



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GENERAL NEWS.

Concerning India's Response.

That there are still Europeans of military age who could be taken without very serious damage to business is true; but their number is very small. We must be governed by common sense, not by a lust for window dressing in khaki. — *Madras Mail*.

Valuable Musical Discoveries.

Dr. Clay detailed at the Northern Polytechnic some of the discoveries made in the course of the investigation carried out under the aegis of the Music Trades' Research Committee. Important discoveries, he said, had been made in regard to sound-boards and string vibrations, and some of the results had been of the greatest possible value; but the benefits would not be made available to German or even to other manufacturers.

Death of a Famous Huntsman.

Will Dale, late huntsman to the Duke of Beaufort, died recently at Didmarton, aged 71. He was huntsman to the Beaufort hounds, and when he retired in 1911 he was given an annuity of £155 and a cheque for £200 by the members of the hunt. He was the son of John Dale, also a famous huntsman, who was associated with the Beaufort hounds all his life. Dale was a daring rider and met with many accidents on the field, having had both legs broken.

War Bonds Subscriptions.

Exceptionally large subscription to National War Bonds were made by some of the large provincial towns during a recent week. The biggest total was that

of Manchester (£892,665); Leeds subscribed £570,155, and Liverpool and Birmingham contributed £306,295 and £116,700 respectively. At Halifax a tank collected over two-and-a-half millions. There are now 33 towns which since October 1, 1917, have each subscribed over a million pounds to National War Bonds.

Record of Seven Soldier Sons. Seven sons of Mr. and Mrs. Bastick, of Fuller-street, Bethnal Green-road, have served in the Army during the present war. One was killed at the Dardanelles in May 1915, a second has been wounded in France, and has been recommended for the Military Medal, a third, twice wounded in France, has won the D.C.M.; a fourth was wounded in France and discharged; two others, one invalided from Mesopotamia and the other from France, have also been discharged. The remaining son is still serving.

Daylight Robbery Charge.

At Tower Bridge Police Court before Mr. Bingley, George Merriks (20), a private in the Sherwood Foresters, on leave, was remanded on a charge of being concerned with two other men not in custody in assaulting Alfred Robert Harrison, a pawnbroker's assistant, and stealing £76 18s. and five wrist watches, belonging to Hy. Pockett, pawnbroker and jeweller, Waterloo-road. It was alleged that about one o'clock on a recent Wednesday-afternoon three soldiers entered the shop of Mr. Pockett and asked to see some wrist watches. While Harrison was attending them they suddenly attacked him, seizing him by the throat and striking him over the head with one of the men held him while the other fled the scene and still

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QUEBEC RIOTS.

Offenders to be Drafted Into Army.

Ottawa, April 5.—The debate in the House of Commons was preceded to-day by an announcement by the Prime Minister of the passage of an Order in Council legalising the enforcement of law and order in Quebec by the military, and also providing that all persons arrested shall be tried by court-martial and if found guilty shall be drafted for military service without exemption. Habeas corpus is suspended.

Sir Robert Borden also read an Order in Council designed to provide reinforcements for the Army and also to ensure the production of food and other war necessities. It decrees that all men in Canada between sixteen and sixty who are physically fit shall be employed regularly in some useful occupation. Colonel Currie (Ontario) criticised the Government for not enforcing conscription seriously in Quebec, and denounced Mr. Bourassa for treasonable writing. Mr. Siemens (Vancouver) also protested against further toleration of the doctrines of Mr. Bourassa.

Sir W. Laurier found fault with the character of the men chosen to enforce conscription in Quebec City. He believed that the riots had been fomented by some secret society which had not originated in Quebec, but which probably was the same gang that had perpetrated the dynamite outrages in Montreal.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier argued that the Government was usurping the powers of Parliament by the Order in Council, and urged a policy of conciliation. He deplored the disturbances in Quebec, but the law must be maintained and order preserved.

Sir Robert Borden pointed out that conscription was necessary, as voluntary recruiting had failed to supply the necessary reinforcements. It was true that exemptions had been granted wholesale in Quebec Province, but 30,000 cases were now before the Central Appeal judge at the instance of the Government, and 30,000 cases had yet to be dealt with by local appeal tribunals in that Province. These were now being disposed of at the rate of 2,000 weekly in the Montreal district.

There was no justification for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's suggestion that the Quebec riots were due to some act of the Government. The incident which was alleged to have led to the outbreak was similar to hundreds which had occurred in other parts of the country. It had been open to criticism if it had waited for Parliamentary action instead of passing the Order in Council, to deal effectively with the difficulty. Sir Robert concluded: "We have shown ourselves prepared to act, and in the Province of Quebec as elsewhere. We shall see to it that there is no obstruction to the enforcement of the Military Service Act, and that the King's peace is kept in the country."

Mr. E. Lapointe, member for Kamouraska, said that it was not the Military Service Act which caused discontent and unrest in Quebec, but the continued influx from Ontario.

Sir Sam Hughes, former Minister of Militia, said that he had used every effort vainly to recruit in Quebec, and he blamed the Catholic clergy of that province for telling their parishioners that the war was a judgment on France for her irreligion. Sir Sam Hughes made strong plea for a united action to make the Act a success. — *Reuter*.

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THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Hongkong, 15th January 1918

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(REGISTERED.)

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1918.

IS A LEAGUE OF NATIONS PRACTICABLE?

Ever since President Wilson brought the idea of the formation of a League of Nations into special prominence—a prominence that was greatly assisted by the welter of war in which the world has been during the past few years—there has been much said both for and against the idea. Many people, like the President of the United States, are strongly of opinion that the idea, if impracticable before, is now no longer so as the terrible carnage of the war has forced upon the world the fact that something has got to be done to put a stop to wholesale murder by nations and that it must be replaced by much more reasonable and humane methods more consistent with the enlightened spirit of the age. It is argued by those who believe that such a League is practicable that what small bodies of men of different nationalities have found to be feasible, namely, arbitration, should be equally feasible when applied to nations. Those who oppose the idea, generally do so in a sentence to the effect that an effective League of Nations will remain a chimera so long as human nature remains as it is, and that as human nature is to-day, with but slight modification, very much what it has always been, such a League is not likely to do much, if any, good. An important fact seems to be overlooked by those who thus reason on the subject, namely, that never before in the history of the world was there at hand the means of communication that now exist and, better still, never before have people been brought to realise as they have been during the war that unless all or as many as possible combine for the upliftment of the human race, more particularly in its endeavours to stamp out war, nothing tangible will result. The other day Mr. George Barnes, a member of the War Cabinet, referring to the subject said that the only way to a lasting and just peace was through a League of Nations, and he advocated, as we noted at the time, that a beginning should be made before the war was over, through sheer exhaustion, to make provision for the maintenance of peace. Mr. Barnes also made the sensible suggestion that such a League "should bind all the Powers to submit disputes to the Tribunal, use the economic boycott, and as a last resource to use international force against any Power breaking the peace in future."

Out of his comparative retirement Viscount Grey of Fallodon, has, as one of the telegrams expresses it, "broken a prolonged silence on political affairs by publishing a pamphlet written on May 2, explaining in concise terms some of the essentials of a League of Nations." Then Viscount Grey few men are able to bring a better balanced mind to the subject and what he says on this matter which, as time passes, is very likely to create more and more interest, is therefore of special importance. His Lordship is of opinion that the first condition of such a League is that "it must be adopted with earnestness." He also believes that not only will the United States and all the Allied nations enter into such a League with alacrity but that Austria might likewise be induced to do so; that in fact she has publicly shown a disposition to do so and probably welcomes it genuinely though secretly "as a safeguard not only against old enemies but against Prussian domination."

There will, we are of opinion, be general agreement with Viscount Grey in his view that with regard to peace, and the best of them will be of little value unless the future relations of States are based on something that will prevent a recurrence of militarism. Only by the formation of a League of Nations, embracing as many of the belligerents as possible and including neutral nations, who will recognise in the League a safeguard against aggression, will war be effectively stopped and the era of universal arbitration be entered upon. The greatest lesson of all to learn is that militarism is the deadly enemy of mankind and that in kindly co-operation alone lies the hope for the salvation and general upliftment of the human race and the abolition of war.

The Shipping Question.

The question of the future of British shipping is one of the most vital importance to the nation and the Empire. Therefore the views expressed by the Committee of the Board of Trade which was entrusted with the task of contemplating our shipping and shipbuilding industries after the war deserve the closest consideration. A brief summary of some of the recommendations appeared in our telegraphic news columns yesterday, and these, it must be agreed, appear eminently sound and reasonable. What we have to remember in this connection is that British shipping has had to bear extremely heavy burdens during the war in order that the maximum effort might be secured both in regard to the carrying of food supplies and the transporting of troops and war material. The Government has carried out a policy of almost ruthless requisitioning of tonnage, and while this has been very necessary we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it has worked hardly on British companies and at the same time given neutral concerns a big pull. That fact is acknowledged by the Committee.

What is Needed.

The worst of it is so far as British companies are concerned that they have had their vessels taken from them and been compelled to accept Blue Book rates which in many instances have been the opposite of remunerative. Meanwhile, competing maritime nations have been in the happy situation of reaping huge fortunes through the high freight rates prevailing and have thus been able to strengthen their position for the time after the war when shipping will be in such tremendous demand the world over. That fact is one which is of the utmost significance, while the other point must not be lost sight of that though there is a steady increase in the shipbuilding output among Allied nations, when the war does come to an end British tonnage will in no sense be adequate to our needs. It is therefore essential that British companies should be able to consolidate their financial strength now, and this they can only do by securing a more reasonable return from the State. The recommendations which the Committee has made in this regard are such as will be heartily welcomed by the long suffering shipowner, and it is to be hoped that, for the sake of the maintenance of our maritime supremacy, they will most speedily be put into effect.

War Bond Drawing.

Yesterday was a day of hopes and disappointments for many Hongkong people, by reason of the drawing of the St. George's Day War Bonds. Those who held lucky numbers are no doubt very well pleased with themselves to-day, and it is a source of some gratification that the two biggest prizes have been won locally. But though there are many thousands of times more losers than winners, these former have without exception taken the results in a thoroughly sporting spirit, we feel sure. After all, while every holder of tickets no doubt would have liked to be among the winners, we do not think anyone staked his fortunes on the result of the draw or is likely to curse his fate because he has not won. For most people, indeed, not all, the draw was the means of a little pleasurable excitement, with the added knowledge that in any event war charities would benefit by the sale of the tickets. And that is the spirit which was generally manifested throughout. As it is, war funds have very materially benefited by the draw, and we do not doubt that a good deal of money has found its way to a most useful cause which otherwise would not have been so utilised.

An Old Man's End.

Formerly a Newcastle chemist, John Charlton Ayers, sixty, who met with misfortune and came down to match-selling in the London streets, was found starved to death in his room in Red Lion-passing, Holborn. At the inquest it was said he resorted to attempts at help.

DAY BY DAY.

EASY JOBS ARE HARD JOBS TO HOLD.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 24th birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d.

Exempted.

The Hongkong Police Recreation Club is exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance.

Road Improvement.

Tenders are invited for improving and widening the existing road from Aberdeen to Little Hongkong.

Tennis Championship.

It is hoped to play off the Singles Championship match between Ng Sze-kwong and S.E. Green on Monday.

A Vagrant?

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, an Indian was summoned under the Vagrancy Ordinance. His Worship remanded defendant.

Land Sale.

Inland Lot No. 2259, on the ridge east of Happy Valley, is to be sold by auction at the P.W.D. Offices on July 5. The area is about 29,843 square feet and the upset price \$3,483 30.

Lease of Crown Land.

The Government contains particulars of the proposed lease of Crown land at Tokswan comprising portions of the foreshore and seabed. The area is about 61,910 square feet and the upset premium \$2,286 50.

Japanese Skipper Heavily Fined.

A very heavy fine was imposed by Commander O. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning on the Master of the Oasa's Maru, for a breach of the Hongkong Port Regulations 1917. The offence was that the defendant brought his ship into a certain channel whilst operations were in progress. It was stated in evidence that although signalled and hailed to keep clear of the channel, the ship was taken between a pair of boats still with their hawsers out. His Worship severely admonished the defendant, and said that it appeared that a heavy fine would be the only way to make masters realise that the channel was not to be used whilst work was being done. The fine would be \$250, or one month's hard labour.

WAR OFFICE GIRLS.

The Casualty Department Demands Its Bonus.

Girls clerks in some of the Government departments have lately been much flustered over the question of a bonus.

Several thousand of these girls at the War Office, says a correspondent, expected to receive a bonus of 4s. a week from December 17 last, but instead they have been offered 2s. a week increase in salary from that date on a flat rate of 35s. a week. This is intended to cover all over overtime, for which the girls have hitherto received 9s. an hour. In brief, the arrangement means a loss of 4s. 9d. a week in their earnings.

The girls in the Casualty Department, the correspondent adds, have refused to do overtime on the new basis, and leave at five o'clock each evening, the work in the meantime being held up. They have petitioned to have the new arrangement cancelled, and it has caused a great deal of unrest.

A War Office official, however, told the *Daily Chronicle* recently that it was doubtful if the girls worked as much as nine hours overtime, for the work fluctuated very much. Most of the girls were not stationed entirely by money motives in taking up the work, and those in the casualty department, where he admitted there was dissatisfaction, had volunteered to continue doing what overtime was necessary. The reason for the change, he added, was that girls had got into the pernicious habit of delaying work till overtime hours, when they received special rates.

WAR BOND DRAWING.

Details of Yesterday's Event.

There was practically only one topic spoken of in Hongkong last evening, and that was the drawing which had taken place in the City Hall of the St. George's War Bonds—the largest thing of its kind ever known in Hongkong. The sale of tickets had been extremely gratifying, only 4,000 remaining unsold of 100,000 put out for sale, and the result is that after all the prizes have been paid, War Charities will receive \$117,500 a very fine sum at the present rate of exchange. The City Hall, where the drawing actually took place, was packed with people, mostly Chinese, and great interest was evinced in the method of drawing. The Committee responsible for the drawing arrangements have certainly to be congratulated on the manner in which everything was carried through and the remarkably short time the drawing took to accomplish. The system was quite simple. From one drum, containing the figures from 1 to 163, a ball was dropped and this denoted the prize that was being drawn for. From five other drums—containing balls numbered from 0 to 9—balls were dropped, and read in order from left to right, constituted the number of the ticket that had won the prize being drawn for. It was extremely fair and expeditious, the drawing only taking one hour and twenty minutes. Slips had been provided for those attending, and the numbers as they appeared could be copied down. There was of course, considerable excitement when the first prize was being drawn for, and soon after the winning combination of figures had been exhibited Mr. H. C. Sandford, who was acting as Master of Ceremonies, announced that the ticket had been sold locally, by Messrs. Morris and Co. On enquiry there we learned that the ticket was purchased by Mr. A.D. Macdonald, of the Hongkong Tramway Company. It was also announced that the second winning ticket had been purchased locally, and it is pleasurable to think that a Hongkong drawing mainly benefited Hongkong people.

Just before the actual work of drawing commenced, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the President of the St. George's Society, addressed the assembly, saying:—"In declaring the drawing for the War Bonds, under the auspices of the St. George's Society, open, I should like at the same time to thank all those who have assisted so ardently in bringing the drawing to the successful conclusion that we have arrived at. It must be perfectly obvious to all of you that you cannot sell 99,000 tickets in a drawing like this without a tremendous amount of work behind the scenes. That has been carried on for the most part by Mr. Sandford, of the Hongkong Shanghai Bank (the Honorary Treasurer). Mr. Bentley, who has now gone home to fight, his successor, Mr. Wells, and later Mr. Bister, in connection with the War Bond Drawing Committee and the Advertising Committee and the whole host of friends who in all the ports of the East have helped to make the drawing the success which it has achieved. I have now great pleasure in declaring the drawing open."

The drawing then proceeded, and at the conclusion Mr. Holyoak again came forward and said:—"As far as we can tell from the drawing—without being quite certain about it—both the first and second tickets were sold in Hongkong.—(Applause.) I want to make an appeal through the Press to those who have won fairly substantial prizes that they will remember the sacred cause for which this drawing was started, namely, War Charities, and will return a portion of their prizes to the War Charities of Hongkong.—(Applause.)"

It was quite a talkative crowd that trooped out of the City Hall just before half past five, and then dispersed to various quarters of the town, there to regret or rejoice.

The full official list of prize-winning tickets is as follows:—

THE PRIZES.

Prize	Value	Winning Ticket
1	\$176,250	11820
2	\$52,875	54624
3	\$35,250	80415
4	\$10,000	64289
5	\$10,000	19606
6	\$7,500	37815
7	\$7,500	01730
8	\$5,000	19275
9	\$5,000	40948
10	\$2,500	25592
11	\$2,500	45094
12	\$2,000	65186
13	\$2,000	88112
14	\$2,000	20847
15	\$2,000	40739
16	\$2,000	18159
17	\$1,000	14925
18	\$1,000	63750
19	\$1,000	09546
20	\$1,000	61494
21	\$1,000	45489
22	\$1,000	08255
23	\$700	43561
24	\$700	16247
25	\$700	46220
26	\$700	68372
27	\$700	50250
28	\$700	78983
29	\$700	18450
30	\$700	02433
31	\$700	15646
32	\$400	72303
33	\$400	94890
34	\$400	48540
35	\$400	61864
36	\$400	77280
37	\$400	47403
38	\$400	62761
39	\$400	01721
40	\$400	38529
41	\$400	24132
42	\$400	74812
43	\$400	69806
44	\$300	06360
45	\$300	89536
46	\$300	04474
47	\$300	91074
48	\$300	88387
49	\$300	46788
50	\$300	92938
51	\$300	11518
52	\$300	49941
53	\$300	22826
54	\$300	63335
55	\$300	23090
56	\$300	83755
57	\$300	95378
58	\$200	76283
59	\$200	58376
60	\$200	49482
61	\$200	26480
62	\$200	27326
63	\$200	63801
64	\$200	54252
65	\$200	76010
66	\$200	92076
67	\$200	17028
68	\$200	88966
69	\$200	61134
70	\$200	42820
71	\$200	19375
72	\$200	70244
73	\$200	21138
74	\$200	67574
75	\$200	07551
76	\$200	62236
77	\$200	60335
78	\$200	90767
79	\$200	49319
80	\$200	18748
81	\$100	40506
82	\$100	93965
83	\$100	13270
84	\$100	39562
85	\$100	28752
86	\$100	24718
87	\$100	12883
88	\$100	87017
89	\$100	55858
90	\$100	00367
91	\$100	72458
92	\$100	55898
93	\$100	92838
94	\$100	69493
95	\$100	85677
96	\$100	50970
97	\$100	60404
98	\$100	09923
99	\$100	73536
100	\$100	22124
101	\$100	89975
102	\$100	31590
103	\$25	44079

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

If a scarcity of metals were to result in a scarcity of gramophone needles, an excellent substitute can be found in the spines on the back of a hedgehog. This discovery is due to an officer of the Argyll and Sutherland. The spines allow one to "hear even the words of the singer and every note of the song in the softest of renderings." Therefore if the war takes away our needles, a warrior has suggested an efficient substitute.

Lord Loreburn, now 72 years old, is one of a specially brilliant group of legal "stars" who were at Cheltenham College. Included among them were the late Lord James of Hereford, Mr. C. I. Elton, and several others who made a name at the Bar. Other alumni of Cheltenham College are Lord Morley, Mr. Britton Riviere, R.A., the late W. E. H. Locky, Archbishop Plunket, Sir Charles Warren, and Dean Pigeon. Dr. Merry, the rector of Lincoln College, who died a few days ago, was educated at the College.

To be outnumbered, as we have been, on the line attacked, seems the predestined fate of the British Army. The South African war cannot count, because of the wide area and scattered fighting comprehended. But in matters more correspondent with present circumstances, the conditions were the same. Wellington said that Talavera was the only battle in which he had a numerical superiority, and that only by counting the Spaniards, who, for all their fine personal gallantry, lacked leadership. At all his other battles, he said, he had the fewer men.

Many Scottish villages, we hear, have no police stations. The same is true of English hamlets. But gales themselves may play many parts. Years ago that at Corfahad been so long unattended that the local ruler used it as a storehouse for his potatoes. Then a man was arrested, and had to be turned in with the potatoes. Late at night all wandering Corfs were stumbling over a mountain in the road—the potatoes, which the prisoner had, along out of the window. He was released on condition that he collected and popped back between the bars of the cell the tubers which he had disturbed.

There is a curfew bell which can be seen by passers by at St. Giles, Cripplegate. For a long time after curfew was practically discontinued in the City of London the bell lay neglected and forgotten, but some years ago it was replaced in a strong oak frame in the cupola of the ancient church. This bell is no doubt the same which rang the nightly signal when Milton lived under its shadow, and Gray may have heard its "knell of parting day" when as a child he lived in his father's house in Cornhill.

The discharged soldier is making his influence felt on the land. The county distinction, a championship flag, offered by the Board of Agriculture to those ploughing the greatest acreage has been secured in Worcester-shire by two private soldiers who, having fought in France, were discharged medically unfit. It is less than six months since they had their first lesson in tractor ploughing. To-day they are the ploughing champions in the Midland county of hops and cider.

Mountaineers and travelled orientals have been discussing the question the possibility of airmen firing the Himalayas. Dr. A. M. Kellas thinks they may, presently, if they avoid the six miles which rise above 27,000 feet. Rear-Admiral Mark Kerr, who will not be gone for 100 years, that is, successful reconnaissance flying. Dr. Kellas may see machines "his" yet, capable of ascending to a height probably exceeding that of even the highest hidden peaks. The oxygen he demands will be forthcoming, but the snowfields, and the remains of a leading plough should be.

Feminine Fighters.

As a result of a collision two women were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning with creating a disturbance. An old woman accidentally collided with a young one carrying a child in Third Street. The old woman was accused of carelessness, and the young one was reproached for not accepting an apology when one was tendered. When many hard words had been said the young woman, belaboured the other defendant so that that lady, told His Worship she wondered she had a back at all. His Worship bound the women over.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 28, 1893.)

The Dollar.
June 22.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8 1/4.

The Sanitary Board.
June 23.—Mr. A. M. Thomson is appointed a member of the Sanitary Board, and Mr. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police) Vice-President.

P. & O. Launch.
June 23.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a fine and powerful new tug-boat, constructed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for the P. & O. S. N. Co., started on a trial trip from the P. & O. Wharf with Mr. D. Gillies (Secretary of the Dock Co.) and several interested parties on board. The new launch has been named Dragon.

The Share Market.
June 24.—The dearest spot on earth at the present time is Queen's Road Central, that hallowed span extending from the bottom of Zetland Street to the Club, where in the gay times of three years ago multitudes of brilliantly attired and decorated dandies to the maddening crowd how fortunes were to be made, daily held high festivals in regal style. Two "dead-brokers" and a mangy work sadly contemplating the remains of what was but is not, form a melancholy sight to the modern philosopher. The Band at Shanghai is likewise reported to be a dismal panorama.

The Milk Supply.
June 24.—In reference to the question of Hongkong's milk supply, the Government Analyst, in his annual report says:—"I have frequently been spoken to by medical men and dentists as to the quality of the milk produced in this Colony. . . . I may say (of the Civil Hospital milk) that better dairy milk could scarcely be obtained in England; the average shown by analysis compare most favourably with the results of analyses of the best dairy milks in Great Britain." Of samples collected by the Nuisance Inspectors from retail vendors and sent in for analysis he says:—"In only one case was I able to certify that the sample contained added water—12 per cent. Another was certainly a suspicious specimen, but I could not declare against it in view of the percentage of fat and mineral constituents" (given in the tables of analysis). "A second specimen, from the same dairy, was collected at a subsequent period; the improvement shown in the quality of the milk after the first purchase of a sample by the district inspector is suggestive, to say the least." This is all right, but does analysis show how often a dairyman cleans up his place?

The A. D. C.
June 26.—We learn that the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club intends putting on the boards, about next Christmas, Gilbert and Sullivan's popular comic opera "Princess Toto." The A. D. C. is to be congratulated on having decided to discard the disagreeable field of interminable squabbles for the useful platform of public utility. We have all a keen interest in the doings of the ladies and gentlemen who devote so much time and trouble to contribute to our amusement, and the play-goers of the community will be delighted to hear that the old Club intends once again to attempt something worthy of its past reputation.

The Post Office.
June 23.—The Douglas Co.'s steamer Nance, from the Coast Route, was alongside the wharf early this afternoon; but the Hongkong Telegraph's Footboard and Amy correspondents did not come to hand until 5.15. Who is responsible for this inconsiderate delay? Better put up the window of the Post Office to a public reader. Any other regime might be better, but it could not possibly be worse than the present one of inconsideration.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders issued by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state—

ATTACHED.
No. 528 Private A. S. Gubbay, "B" Company, is attached to the Engineer Company, dated 13th June, 1918.

No. 654 Private J. Hooper, "B" Company, is attached to the H.K.P. (R.), dated, 19th June, 1918.

LEAVE.
No. 530 Private J. D. Lloyd, "B" Company, is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 15th June, 1918.

Corporal W. H. Bell, "B" Company, is granted 2 months' leave, on Medical Grounds, from 22nd June, 1918.

Corporal H. C. Lovick, "A" Company, is granted 3 months' leave, on Medical Grounds, to date from day of departure.

Private S. H. Dodwell, "B" Company, is granted 6 weeks' extension of leave, from 11th August, 1918.

Private A. Mountain, S. B. Section, is granted 14 days' leave, from 28th June, 1918.

ANNUAL MUSKETEER COURSE.
N.C.O.s and men wishing to fire at King's Park or at the Peak Range in the morning, instead of at King's Park in the afternoon, are requested to send their names to their Platoon Commanders who will forward them to the Adjutant.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Tuesday, 25th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, New Layers' Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company, New D.R.F. Class only.

Thursday, 27th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Full drill.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company, New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 28th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company, Full drill.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

21st to 28th June:—

R. L. MANNING NIGHTLY.

Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m.

Electricians at 7 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers, Captain Russell; Lyceum, Captain James; Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.O.s AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY.

BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination.

Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants Owendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergeant Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lyceum at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday, under Staff Sergeants Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergeant Williams, H.K.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 14th July inclusive is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.

"A" COMPANY.

Saturday, 22nd instant:—

2.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance test. Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday, 25th instant:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 26th instant:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Friday, 28th instant:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 2 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

No. 1 Platoon will parade during the week for T.E.T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 25th instant:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons on Fola Ground. Hongkong to

advertis will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Open order movements. Dress, Drill order.

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Open order movements.

Thursday, 27th instant:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Saturday, 29th instant:—

2.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance test. Dress, Drill order. Kowloon and Quarry Bay residents will parade as ordered by O.C.s Nos. 7 and 8 Platoons.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Saturday, 22nd instant:—

Half of the Company (as detailed by Company Commander) parade for Judging Distance test. Hongkong residents at Statue Pier at 2.30 p.m. Kowloon residents as specially instructed by Company Commander. Dress, Drill order (with rifles).

Monday, 24th instant:—

5.10 Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, Drill order with rifles, two quail pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Tuesday, 25th instant:—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Wednesday, 26th instant:—

5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Friday, 28th instant:—

7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

Saturday, 29th instant:—

Half of the Company (as detailed by Company Commander) parade for Judging Distance test. Hongkong residents at Statue Pier at 2.30 p.m. Kowloon residents as specially instructed by Company Commander. Dress, Drill order (with rifles).

MOUNTED SECTION.

Saturday, 22nd instant:—

2.30 p.m. Parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance test. Dress, Drill order.

Monday, 24th instant:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 27th instant:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Saturday, 22nd instant:—

2.30 p.m. Half of the Section (as detailed by Commander) parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance test. Dress, Drill order (with rifles).

Tuesday, 25th instant:—

5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigue.

Saturday, 29th instant:—

2.30 p.m. Half of the Section (as detailed by Commander) parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance test. Dress, Drill order (with rifles).

RECRUITS.

Monday, 24th & Friday, 28th June:—

5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress, Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND LIEUT. J. H. W. BEARD.

STRENGTH.

Section Commanders will give the O.C. a list of all members of their sections, together with their ages, addresses and, if possible, telephone numbers.

Lists to be in not later than Saturday, 29th June. Members of the Band to be given on a list by themselves.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 26th instant:—

5 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

Saturday, 29th instant:—

1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

Homeless House Owner.

A homeless labourer, John Miled, charged at Willesden with "wandering without visible means of subsistence," was said by the police to be the indisputable owner of a villa and three acres of land at Exeter. When advised by the magistrate to go to Exeter, "where his interests were," the man reported that he would only get into the hands of lawyers. He was discharged with a caution.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

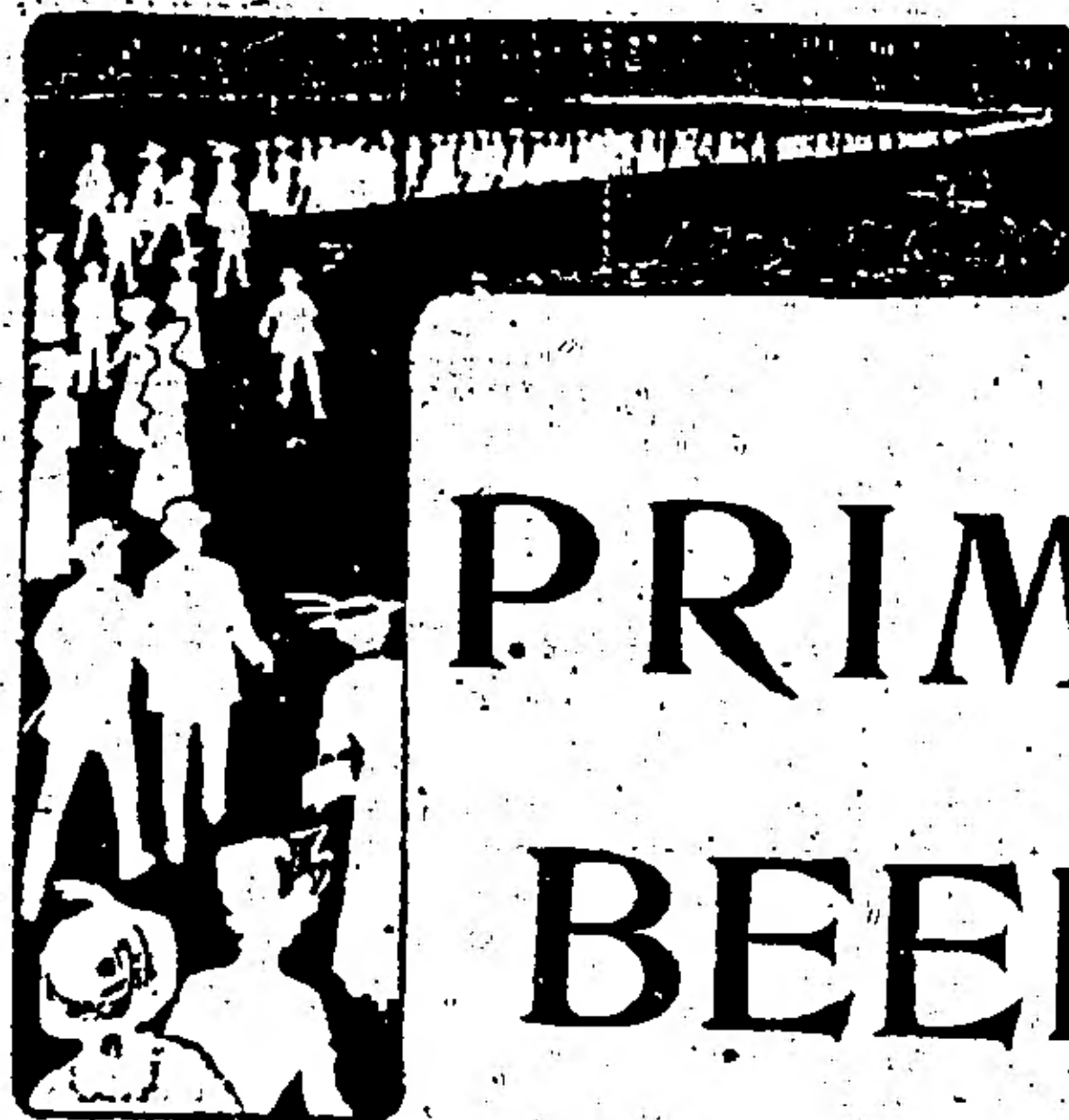
DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

VISITING

THE HOME OF



PRIMO BEER

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. A. T. Anderson and Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, June 15, state:—The small amount of business passing in the House was further curbed by the holiday for the Dragon Festival. Throughout the week all markets have ruled dull and listless and the few quotations made refer to no dealings of any magnitude. Today's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/7 1/2; the Dollar rate being 72 65.

Debentures.—The slight enquiry noticed last week still obtains: of the lines marketed we quote the following:—S.M.O. 6 per cent. (1912) and (1913), at 98; S.M.O. 7 per cent. (1917), at 98; Shanghai Loan 6 per cent. (1900), at 97; and (1901), at 98.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai: A few shares changed hands at \$560, a nominal price at close.

Marine and Insurance.—North China could be placed at 125 and Unions at 140. Yangtze are firm at \$190, and Far Eastern have buyers at 21.

Docks and Engineering.—Shanghai Docks: Probably under pressure of the approaching settlement shares are offering at 199 for the end of the month with business reported at 103. New Engineering: After sales at 171 we quote these nominal at that figure.

Lands and Hotels.—Anglo-French are still held against offers of 72 1/2. Investments came to business at 69 1/2 with a few offerings at 70. Hotels are wanted at \$12.

Cotton Mills.—Despite what we wrote last week, a settlement of the squabbles between North and South would seem to be as far off as ever and while our advice from the far interior describe both armies as being tired of fighting (and incidentally brigandage as well), it would seem as if the play hunters and wire-pullers are not yet content. Under these conditions it is only natural that the yarn market should be very depressed and the cotton share market equally so.

Orientals.—The judgment in the recent case against the insurance companies held that while no

suspicion of fraud existed, 485 bales of Indian yarn were not in the godowns and should not be paid for.

Rubbers.—There is nothing to add to our remarks of last week save that hopes are now expressed that the Government of the F.M.S. will come to the financial assistance of some of the weaker companies. Tobacco: The report and accounts are now in our hands, and the final dividend to be recommended is Tls. 0.50. The divisible balance for the year is shown as Tls. 225,111.10, of which Tls. 73,287 have already been distributed and Tls. 38,033.50 will be absorbed by the final. After writing off Tls. 50,721.53 from various accounts and paying a special bonus to manager and staff of Tls. 3,103.33, there remains the sum of Tls. 61,385.33 to be carried forward as against Tls. 23,151.33 brought forward from the previous year.

Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Gas are wanted at 2 1/2, and Telephone at 77. Waterworks: We are informed that the new issue of 3,000 shares at \$25 was fully subscribed. Electric Construction: A small error crept into our last issue: the final dividend and bonus after deduction of income tax amount to 12/8 per share and not as previously stated.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 29th June, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

5 Cases Gold and Silver Watches.

9 Cases Metal Watches.

15 Gold Thread.

2 Silver Thread.

all more or less damaged by sea-water.



TENNIS SHIRTS

With Collars that may be worn buttoned up to neck or open as shown in sketch. Made of strong "Aertex" Cellular cloth which readily absorbs perspiration and does not strike chilly.

AN IDEAL SHIRT FOR ALL OUT-DOOR SPORTS WEAR.

READY-TO WEAR TENNIS TROUSERS \$10.50 PER PAIR.

MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

18, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.



TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK!

"PHOENIX"

SILK SOCKS

WITH TIES TO MATCH.

"PHOENIX" America's best SILK HOSIERY is GUARANTEED PURE SILK, with re-inforced.

TOES, HEELS and FEET.

PRICE \$1.50 per pair, \$8.00 per Half-doz.

SIZES 7 1/4" TO 11 1/4"

SEE WINDOW.

JUST RECEIVED

"OVER THERE"

"OH. JOHNNY OH."

"HELLO MY DEARIE"

Songs & Fox Trots for Piano.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED

LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

Bottle. \$ 1.20

AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH DEPORTEES.

London, June 22. In the House of Commons, the Irish Secretary, replying to Mr. Outhwaite said:—There is sufficient evidence to enable the prosecution of Irish deportees, but it was not considered necessary or desirable to prosecute.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Germans Admit Allied Attacks.

London, June 20. A German wireless official message states:—Enemy partial attacks north of Albert, south-west of Noyon, and north-west of Chateau-Thierry, failed heavily.

British Line Advanced.

London, June 20. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French carried out two successful raids on the night of June 19 in the neighbourhood of Loos and took several prisoners. The British took a few prisoners north-east of Metz. We advanced our line slightly in the morning north-west of Marris and took a few prisoners. We beat off two counter-attacks on new positions. Hostile gas shelling was active during the day in the vicinity of Aytelle.

Another German Report.

London, June 20. A wireless German official message states:—Enemy activity increased on the evening of June 19 on almost the whole of Prince Rupprecht's front. Strong infantry advances in numerous sectors were repulsed. We penetrated deeply into American positions between Meas and Moel.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of June 21, as follows:—Reliable reports from Peking state that the Northern leaders have decided at a conference held in Tientsin, to carry out the original military policy towards Kwongtung, and fighting will still be continued. The original military policy is to send troops to attack Kwongtung in three directions: General Chang Wei-chi, the chief commander of the Expeditionary Army for attacking Kwongtung, will attack Kwongtung from Kiangsi with the Shantung and Kiangsi troops. From the East General Li Hou-ti, Tsohan of Fukien, will lead troops towards Chinchow and Swatow. The third direction will be directed by General Lung Chi-kwong who will launch his attack upon Ko-chow from the South. It is reported that Lung Chi-kwong, after coming in the North, is returning Kwongtung with funds and ammunition supplied from the Central Government. His recruits will be brought south when time is available.

Owing to the critical position of the Southern troops in Hunan, many troops now being used for attacking Lung Chi-kwong's troops, have been ordered back to Canton to be reformed and despatched to Hunan. It is reported that Chan Ping-kwan, Tsohan of Kwangsi, has also continuously ordered the Kwangsi troops to go to Kweilin and the important places of the north border of Kwangsi for protection.

The flood in the North River is again rising many telegrams have been received from the various districts along the river asking for relief.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration mines for the week ending June 8 amounted to 63,048 tons and the sales during the period, to 47,117 tons.

Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified three cases of plague, two of spotted fever and one of enteric fever. All were fatal and all the sufferers Chinese.

Death of Perak Towkay.

Ipo, June 7.—The death has taken place, with startling suddenness, of Ohow Kai, a millionaire mine owner, the President of the Perak Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

"All Men Should be Brothers." I do not go in despair, but in disgust of the world, where all men should be brothers. . . I leave you to judge if there are any guilty people who are responsible for this dark deed. This message was left by Jean Josef Gillet, a Belgian soldier, who shot himself on the Victoria Embankment on the night that the last sentence possibly referred to the Germans.

COTTON CONVENTION.

Post-War Possibilities Discussed at New York.

America's place in world trade was discussed at a session of the joint convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, recently. Problems confronting manufacturers and exporters now, and those which will present themselves after the war, were discussed by Government and trade experts. The cotton manufacturers, who are doing a large export trade, as well as the greatest domestic business in the history of the industry, are greatly interested in developing foreign markets for their war commerce.

Among the speakers at the early session were Dr. Frank W. Taussig, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, Arthur H. Wood, of Boston; John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union; George A. O'Reilly, of the Irving National Bank; Dr. Edward E. Pratt, former chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Frederick A. Haley, commissioner American Institute of Weights and Measures; Gilbert H. Montague, and Ernest B. Filtinger, of the Lawrence Company. A paper prepared by Arno S. Pearce, secretary of the International Cotton Federation, of Manchester, England, was also read at the meeting, which was presided over by D. Y. Cooper, former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. O'Reilly spoke on the necessity of providing credit facilities for foreign trade, and pointed out the needs of a nationally accepted banking system. Success in providing facilities for foreign trade and improved business conditions after the war, he said, would be measured by our ability to do three things: to recognize fundamentals when we meet them; to eliminate fictions and see things as they really were; and to visualize business conditions or be correct in a reasonably large percentage of the guesses which must be made.

"After the war we shall be the creditor nation," said Mr. O'Reilly. "The Foreigner will be the debtor. In this situation he cannot afford to do otherwise than help. He will be agreeable and disposed to meet us half-way. Our field of operations will be the world—his, because of war wounds may be confined within much narrower limits. We should not now let ourselves too definitely fix on any theory based exclusively upon the experience of former years. After the war conditions will require adjustments. New measures of value must be applied, a new range of vision must be established, and a far broader margin of safety in calculations must be allowed.

"When confronted by the problem of financing the vast foreign trade possibilities we naturally feel a need for more efficient machinery than we now possess. Business men, bankers, and schools are meeting it by developing new facilities; commercial agencies, export commission houses, and especially the foreign departments of the large export banks should and are finding solutions for the problem. Banks are responding with a fine enthusiasm. They have established foreign trade departments, have increased exchange facilities, and are utilizing foreign banking connections more effectively than formerly. We need, however, a nationally accepted banking system; we must learn to utilize more fully the facilities of the Federal Reserve system, and our commercial credit situation must be improved."

Mr. Montague pointed out the advantages that would accrue to business organizations doing business in foreign countries under the Webb-Pomerene act. He said this act, to permit co-operation in the American export trade, was passed by Congress because the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, and almost every trade and commercial organization in the country had united in demanding some workable measure that would safeguard American labour, capital and enterprise in the markets of the world. He continued:—

Advocated for the relief of American export trade, the Webb-Pomerene act bids fair to accomplish not only this purpose, but also a number of others, that together transcend any national, material, and industrial advantage, and, in fact, comprise the highest humanitarian aims for which the United States entered upon the great world war. For, in the providence of events, this act seems likely to prove one of the aptest means that American statesmanship could possibly have devised for promptly rehabilitating devastated Europe, for perpetuating the commercial and financial ties now binding the United States to its allies, and for bringing together that league of nations by which alone lasting peace can be assured after the war.

With all proper safeguards against abuse, the Webb-Pomerene act permits, in foreign markets, a degree of free action to which the American export trade heretofore has been a stranger.

Under conditions, and with formalities that are not excessive—considering the rigor of our national policy toward combinations and single concerns of dominant size, and considering the partiality of our national attitude toward competition and independent concerns of small size—the Webb-Pomerene act permits any American exporter to act in combination with any other American exporter, and with as many, or as few, as he desires, under any arrangement that he they may agree upon, for any purpose whatever that relates to American export trade, or to trade in any foreign market, so long as such arrangement does not effect trade within the United States or does not include unfair methods of competition against some outside American competitor who is also engaged in the American export trade.

Freedom, instead of governmental interference and restraint, must be the world's guiding principle in the future. For only in this way can be perpetuated those moral and material ties on which depend America's political and commercial future, and that league of nations by which alone may be assured a lasting peace after the war.

Dr. Taussig in discussing foreign trade after the war declared against commercial treaties or reciprocity agreements with foreign countries on the basis of assuring to American commodities, when they reached the foreign custom house, lower rates of duty than were exacted on the same commodities when imported from third countries.

Special favours in Brazil may enable us to sell our exports to Brazil; but they do not cause us to be really effective in serving either the Brazilian or ourselves. If our exporters cannot do the business without the discriminating rates—if they cannot sell in Brazil without such aid—then the exporters of other countries are obviously more effective in serving them. Our exporters then are bolstered up, not indeed at the expense of our domestic customers or of our own treasury, as in the case of export bounties or of special transportation rates, but at the expense of the Brazilian consumer. Their lack of real effectiveness is made up by the exclusion of the more effective competitors.

Let me not be misunderstood. Ties of friendship and of friendly political affiliation may lead to special reciprocity rates or to special trade agreements, regardless of direct material benefit to one party or the other. Of this our relations with Cuba give a striking example. But the governing conditions of trade in the world at large are not of this sort. Trade in the main has been and will be a matter of material advantage. Our international policy should be frank and open, and in commercial matters that of the open door. The open door policy, it need hardly be said, means that we wish no special favours for ourselves, and oppose special favours to others. We have adopted it and followed it unflinchingly and without qualification in the far East. There we have maintained that the

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

No. 2 V. A. D.
Thursday, June 27th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 3 V. A. D.
Tuesday, June 25th.—1.15 p.m. Bandaging Class.
Wednesday, June 26th.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

Thursday, June 27th.—1.15 p.m. Stretcher Drill.
Saturday, June 29th.—2.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill; 2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

No. 4 V. A. D.
Tuesday, June 25th.—1.20 p.m. First Aid Class.
Thursday, June 27th.—1.20 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Friday, June 28th.—4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 5 V. A. D.
Friday, June 28th.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Victoria Nursing Division.
Friday, June 28th.—3.30 p.m. Nursing Practice.

United States and other nations should all stand upon the same footing in economic and financial competition. We believe that all negotiation should be simple and straight-forward, and that the outcome should be the establishment of the same terms for every one. We wish a fair field, an honourable rivalry. It is our pride that in the Orient we have nothing to conceal, nothing to explain, nothing to apologize for. Our policy in the Orient should be no less the cause for a just pride.

An invitation to American cotton growers and manufacturers to affiliate with the International Cotton Federation was extended by Mr. Pearce in a paper read at the meeting.

Mr. Pearce asserted that views of American cotton men were not considered abroad, because they were not represented in the international body which was formed more than fourteen years ago as a result of the Sulby "corner," and was composed of leaders in the industry from England, Russia, France, Italy, Denmark, India, and Japan. Germany and Austria have been excluded since the war.

"Cotton will be extremely scarce for many years after the war," stated Mr. Pearce, "and its growth should be encouraged."

Mr. Filtinger, who spoke on our trade in Latin America, advocated co-operation between business men and the Government in selecting field agents whose expenses might be shared between various industries and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He said that such agents could keep the manufacturers directly in touch with the developments in their districts, put forth the general advantages of trading with the United States, and act as trade agents in general. He also advocated the appointment of a representative committee of business men, to sit in Washington, and to advise the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Haley spoke strongly against the adoption of the metric system in the export trade. He said that he had made a study of this subject, and had found that few American exporters ever had occasion to use the metric system. He pointed to the confusion caused by the introduction of the metric system in Chili, and predicted that the adoption of the metric system in this country would be "a hundredfold more difficult than in Chili because of the development of manufacturing."

"To attempt to change the weights and measures used by our industries would be one of the most hopeless tasks ever undertaken by human hands," continued Mr. Haley. "I am sorry for the men who think it can be done. You may ask, then, why do we fight it? Because, while you cannot change our weights and measures, you can do a much worse thing—you can partially change them, and bring about precisely the condition that obtains in Chili."

A BRAVE LITTLE NATION.

Georgia at War with Turkey.

M. Ghambazidze, the Secretary of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in London and a well-known Georgian, writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

To many readers, the little country of Georgia in the Caucasus, is scarcely even known, in spite of its 2,000 years existence as an independent Christian kingdom, until it was incorporated in the Russian Empire at the beginning of the nineteenth century. She sought alliance with Russia for protection from the century-long struggle with Turkey and Persia in defence of her independence and Christianity.

As the papers have officially announced, this little country, together with Armenia, is at war with Turkey. Fierce fighting is going on already.

The reason for it is an impudent demand on the part of Turkey to cede the districts of Batoum and Ardahan—territory of 4,000 square miles—and, what is more tragic, the question of ceding this territory has been arranged by Turkey with the Bolsheviks, who certainly had no authority, either from the Georgians or the Armenians, to deal with their fate.

It is strange that the Turkish Government, after heavy military disasters in Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Palestine, should select this little spot for compensation. History repeats itself. It was that part of Georgia which Turkey invaded constantly for many centuries, and she has tried the same experiment now.

Georgia is an autonomous and component part of the Trans-Caucasian Republic. That Republic has been formed since the Bolshevik desperadoes made their appearance in Petrograd, and, being absolutely abandoned and isolated since the signature of peace with the Bolsheviks, Ukraine had to sign the armistice with Turkey.

Peace negotiations with Turkey were expected, when about March 15 the Turkish Government sent a Note informing the Trans-Caucasian Government that it was quite willing to enter into peace negotiations providing Batoum, Ardahan, and Karabagh districts were immediately ceded. This impudent demand was promptly refused, but Turkey began to gradually re-occupy the districts of Trebizond and Erzerum, and with her troops reached the old-war frontier of Trans-Caucasia where she halted.

Seeing that Turkey was preparing to invade the Georgian territory—namely, the Batoum district—the Georgian Supreme National Council immediately mobilised the entire male population of Georgia.

At this time the Turks entered into an agreement with the drunken sailors of the Black Sea fleet, who profess to be Bolsheviks, but who, up till now, have done nothing but butcher their own best officers and bombard the Georgian town of Soekhumi, on the Black Sea coast. The Georgian High Military Command then captured about ten warships belonging to the Black Sea fleet, and stationed them around Batoum, in order to prevent further bombardments. The Georgian National Council also came to an understanding with the Armenian National Council for Georgian and Armenian troops to operate together.

So far as the Georgians are concerned, they did not intend to enter into a campaign of ambitious conquests, but their intention is to defend, at any price, the sacred soil of their territory, every inch of which, for the last thousand years, has been soaked with the blood of their ancestors; and the Turks will find it a very difficult task to achieve their dearest aim.

The position is, of course, very serious for both the Georgians and Armenians, as the Georgians have 150 miles coast on the Black Sea which they will have to defend from an eventual attack by the drunken and criminal sailors of the Black Sea fleet, and from the eastern side there is the Tartar population, who are in sympathy with the Turks.

The combined forces of Georgians and Armenians will amount

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

Last List of Contributors.

Lady May sends as the following list of contributors to the Royal Silver Wedding Fund:—
Mrs. Ho Foot (and donation), Mrs. Lill, Mrs. Evans-Jones, Mrs. Asger, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Digby, Mrs. Goodham, Mrs. G. F. Curry, Mrs. Stabbings, Miss Eileen Stabbings, Mrs. J. Morris.

Previous list ... \$5 738.50
7th list ... 430.34

\$6,228.84

The list is now closed.

to 490,000, and the Georgians have about 5,000 officers and generals many among them being very distinguished military leaders with efficient scientific training.

The mountainous ground is very favourable for guerrilla warfare, which, of course, could be maintained for a considerable time.

The length of the Georgian and Armenian front against Turkey is about 200 miles, and it is absolutely certain that Turkey will not be in a position to undertake any serious operations and will have to resort to her popular method of arranging massacres. It must also be remembered that the Georgian and Armenian troops will have behind them a very well organized railway system.

The present position of Georgia and Armenia can be compared with that prevailing in the Balkan war, when Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece and Albania allied themselves, in order to free their historical territory from Turkish domination. They indicated upon Turkey's smacking defeat, chiefly because on their side there was justice and their national spirit was indomitable. The Georgians and Armenians will fight with the same spirit.

Turkey has once again open old wounds, and she will regret it very bitterly. One would have believed that after the loss of Mesopotamia, Arabia and Palestine she had learned a lesson and would have been willing to confine herself to her proper territory. But she seems to be unimpaired and looks for new troubles. It is perfectly ridiculous for Turkey to seek further annexations when the Turks are a minority in their own country and when their territory is so poorly populated.

It is sincerely to be hoped that, in this just struggle, the sympathy of all friends of small nationalities will be on the side of the Georgians and Armenians, and that the principle of nationality will be at least established, not only for big nations, but for small ones as well.

It is cruel to look upon this world struggle from the point of view of economic resources of certain territory and to disregard the human beings living in those territories with century-long rights of independence and the constant struggle for them.

The Caucasus is very far removed from the centre of the present world struggle, and there are very few people who know anything about this country. This is all the more reason why the struggle of these two small nations deserves sympathy and assistance.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

B. E. GREEN v. NG SEE KWONG.

A N endeavour will be made to re-play this match on MONDAY, 24th inst., at 4.30 p.m. Stand ticket-holders should change their tickets at MOUT. RIES, LTD.

Any tickets not taken up will be sold on the ground.

P. M. HODGKINSON, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1918.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)
THE AUSTRIAN FOOD CRISIS.

Amsterdam, June 20.
Telegrams from Vienna and Berlin show that the Austrian food crisis is reaching a climax. Dr. Ludwig Paul, the Austrian Food Minister, interviewed on the subject of the reduction of the bread ration, said that only the most deplorable circumstances compelled such a drastic measure. Home and Rumanian supplies were exhausted, Bessarabia was inaccessible and requisitions from Hungary were unfortunately resultless. He hoped further reductions would be avoidable and that the population would endure till the new harvest.

Meetings in Vienna of the City Council and Labour Council protested against the reduction most vigorously. The latter renewed their demand for a speedy general peace. The former demanded that the Government should negotiate afresh with Hungary and Germany, especially the latter, with a view to securing at least potatoes, and it telegraphed to the Hungarian Food Minister, the Bavarian Premier and also the German Government requesting old potatoes.

Premier Seidler told a Socialist deputation that everything imaginable was being done to avoid the reduction of the bread ration. Austria's stocks of beef were exhausted and she was dependent on imports from Ukraine and Bessarabia but deliveries were interrupted. He hoped Germany would furnish consignments of food in accordance with the agreements of last May. Premier Seidler promised to expedite the harvest most speedily.

A semi-official Berlin agency appends to the report of Premier Seidler's statement a note that the supply of bread and grain from Germany is out of the question.

A decree was issued in Vienna yesterday instituting Government control of the new harvest similar to that in Germany and Hungary. It is explained that this is necessary because Austria is entering upon a new harvest year without any stocks whatsoever and must obtain grain in the speediest manner.

A telegram from Berlin says: The "Cologne Gazette" says: Dr. Ludwig Paul has arrived in Berlin and conferred with the War Food Department and adds that it is declared authoritatively that Germany never promised to supply grain to Austria from her own stocks. Germany herself has been compelled to reduce the bread ration. The promise to supply Ukraine grain is admitted, but Germany is not responsible for the difficulties thereat.

GERMAN ATTACK ON RHEIMS FAILS.

London, June 20.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring on the 19th inst., says: The Germans made their long-expected effort against Rheims last night. With a view to bucking the loop already drawn round two-thirds of the city and completing its capture an attack was delivered on a front of twelve to thirteen miles from Vignay at the foot of the hills bounding the plain west of the town to Pompele Fort on the east. The Germans were already in the suburbs north-west and north between St. Brice and Betheny. In addition to defeating the main attacks the French had the best of the fighting in the outlying houses of the city, the Germans blundering in the dark against cleverly masked defences in the ruins. The Germans had been sniffing round the city for the past fortnight in the hope of capturing it without a frontal attack and probably decided to attack at night realising the reception awaiting them in the streets at day-time.

Paris, June 20.
The attack on Rheims was a heavy and complete defeat of the enemy who counted on surprising the French. A veritable deluge of gas shells preceded the attack but the line nowhere gave way. The German losses were appalling.

"Liberte" comments on the affair and shows that the enemy will never be able to break through when French reserves are available. The strategy of Generalissimo Foch is beginning to bear fruit. The "Temps" however regards the abortive attempt against Rheims as a big local operation and thinks it may be a wily move on the part of the enemy to precede his big operations by local actions on a more or less extended scale on another part of the line than that chosen for the main operation.

THE CABINET OF HOME AFFAIRS.

London, June 20.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, explaining another Cabinet of Home Affairs, said it was simply intended to appoint a Committee to handle definite questions, the ultimate authority remaining with the War Cabinet. Lord Curzon, amplifying the statement in the House of Lords, said the Committee would consist of members connected with the principal Home departments, meeting at least once a week under the presidency of the Home Secretary. All domestic questions requiring the co-operation of more than one department would be referred to the Committee which would be empowered to decide on behalf of the Cabinet, but larger questions of policy would be referred to the Chairman's discretion to the War Cabinet.

SEAMEN'S UNION INDIGNANT.

London, June 20.
Mr. Havelock Wilson, interviewed, expressed indignation at Captain Tupper's treatment in Sweden. All branches of the Seamen's Union are passing resolutions calling upon the Government to prevent Mr. Branning attending the Labour Conference in London. The Union also objected to the visit of M. Troelstra. According to the newspapers the authorities will not allow M. Troelstra to land. An Amsterdam message says it is officially stated that M. Troelstra's visit to England is postponed.

BOHEMIANS SURRENDER.

London, June 20.
Correspondents on the Italian front state that numbers of Bohemians who have surrendered have explained that action by producing proclamations dropped by Italian aircraft announcing that Italy has adopted the cause of the Czech-Slovaks as a nation and is inviting them to rally to the national cause.

POLISH CELEBRATIONS PROHIBITED.

Amsterdam, June 20.
In the Prussian Lower House the Minister of the Interior said that in consequence of the celebrations in honour of Kościusko hurting the susceptibilities of the German subjects, such celebrations are prohibited in Poland in war time.

THE NEW BULGARIAN MINISTRY.

Amsterdam, June 20.
The German papers are uneasy over the situation in Bulgaria and say the change of Ministry is regrettable especially as M. Malinoff is Russianophile. They declare the crisis is due to dissatisfaction with the Bukarest peace.

A HOME LETTER.

To Soldiers Overseas.

London, April 5th 1918.—
Easter has come and gone, and in spite of railway restrictions, there was a general exodus from London to the sea-coast on the part of those who were not actually employed in the manufacture of munitions.

Men who went to various seaside resorts tell me they were as crowded as on any August Bank Holiday. But there was one big difference from the olden days when you were there—not a straw hat or a bowler was to be seen. Butcher blue or khaki is the popular colour in men's spring suitings, for, as a smart flapper expressed it, in the way of men you meet almost nothing but Convalsents and Eskerveents, the Efers being mostly sprightly young subalterns or cate young cadets. And most of them were a touch of blue, the chevrons of active service on their sleeves. How Somewhere-on-Sea managed to be so full is a problem, for not a single cheap excursion was run nor a single extra train. The motto of the State-controlled railway companies was:—

Keep away from Every-

where;

Fewer trains, dearer fare;

Yet nothing could prevent those who had the leisure from rushing away for a breath of sea air. At many of the London termini, all bookings had ceased half an hour before the trains started, and hundreds had been refused tickets, but there were often fully 300 hundred people left behind, clamouring vainly at the barriers to be admitted to the platform. Many of those who caught the trains had tried for previous trains and waited several hours to find only standing room in the guard's van. In one compartment you could see seventeen grown-ups and a baby. One had to stand for most of the journey, first on one foot, then on the other, and then on somebody else's. Holiday-making is a strenuous business in these times, I assure you.

The one thing that was really pre-war was the weather. Spring has burst on us suddenly without our noticing it, and you will remember even after all these seasons abroad what a delightful thing is an English spring. The very word will bring to your mind an alluring picture of primroses and little timid violets, wide-eyed narcissus and blazing daffodils, white woolly clouds racing before the wind across blue skies, sharp showers of rain, daisies peeping through the grass, the song of the starling, courting couples, lamb, mint sauce cucumbers and new potatoes. All these things are with us this year and a friend told me he had never before seen so many Pekinese sparrows as he saw on Easter Monday at Somewhere-on-Sea. They are being worn this season to match the hair, but whether they dye the switch to match the dog or the dog to match the switch I cannot say.

With the spring has come, of course, the spring pest and the spring epidemic of colds. When you get the two in conjunction there are some funny results, as, for instance, this recitation that I heard from a schoolgirl, who her mother tells me won her form prize for elocution:—

Coke, berry beideds, let

us sig

The veerdel joys balby

aprig,

Whed Dature sees so

blithe ad gay,

Flig her widdy garb

away

All idto bad the flowers

are sprigig

Ad id the trees the birds

are sigig,

Frollickig labkide, see, are

cobig,

Hark all aroud; the bees

are hubbig,

So let your joond voices

issue

Id ode resoundig, log-

atubco!

I believe it must be the tang of

spring in the air that makes

everybody so optimistic in spite

of the critical days that we are

passing through. Nobody seems

disposed to belittle the danger to

which our magnificent fighting men are exposed in France, but we go about full of confidence in the final issue. As the Bishop of London, preaching at St. Paul's on Easter Sunday, said:—

"There is absolute conviction in British hearts from one end of the world to the other, that defeat is unthinkable. In the face of the present peril, all ranks have closed up and all petty disputes are silenced."

It is really rather a remarkable thing how resilient we are as a nation. The harder we are hit the further back we bounce. We have just been bumped back more than 25 miles on the French front, and the general topic of conversation is not "Do you think we can possibly manage to hold them?" but "How soon do you think the Huns'll be linked?" It isn't swank or arrogance, it is the spirit of the proverbial Englishman coming to the surface when things are going badly. When the Minister of Munitions appealed to Munition workers to forego their Easter holidays, he was flooded with telegrams from all parts of the country, cordially responding to his appeal. We've taken off our coats again as we took them off after Mons: There's a feeling abroad that whatever we do we mustn't let down those amazing boys of ours who are performing such splendid deeds on both sides of the Somme.

Two months ago a party of German editors formed a deputation to the Alms-Highway, Field-Marshal, with or from Hindenburg, and pointed out to him that by May there would be no food left in Germany. "That's all right, my hearties," said von H. in reply, "because by April we shall be in Paris." And the editors went their way, presumably satisfied, though from the very date he selected they might have known he was selling them a pup. Well, it is past April 1st to-day and the German slaughter-beds are still many a long mile from the French capital.

Once again the "contemptible British mercenaries" have cried "Halt" to the Prussian hordes, though outnumbered at most points by three to one and at some by six and even ten to one. At the present moment the military authorities seem all agreed in stating that the enemy is held. In the immortal phrases coined at the time of the Verdun onslaught "they will not pass."

Before medical science was modernized the fashionable cure for most ailments was "blood-letting." The Crown Prince and his unspeakable Father seem to believe in the same process for curing the ills of German democracy. The German people are hungry, diseased and discontented, so their masters have applied the blood-letting remedy. Already they have split the blood of 300,400,000 men. Perhaps they have damped their ardour for strikes and revolution for the time being, but to the relatives of these casualties it can hardly seem an ideal cure. But the rulers of Germany know that only by sacrifices can they stave off the day when they themselves will be dragged from their pedestals and exposed to the vengeance of the doleful masses they have for so long victimized.

One good result that has come out of the German offensive is the appointment of General Foch to unify the command of the Allied forces. The enemy has always scored heavily from the fact that his armies and the armies of his Allies have operated under the control of a single High Command. In a crisis, like the present, when British, French, Belgian, Portuguese, Americans and, for practical purposes, Italians also from a single defensive front, the advantages of a single Command are too obvious to need insisting on. Indeed it seems strange that such a step was never taken before, but it has been supposed that friction would be caused, that in the event of a reverse a British generalissimo would be blamed by the French, a French generalissimo by the British. Perhaps this might have been earlier in the war, but to-day both nations have learnt to respect each other for the deeds they have accomplished, and there is no longer any fear of such sentiments. The Allied Army of Reserve, by general consent was placed under the command of Foch, the general

SPREADING THE TRUTH.

Ministry of Information and the Foreign Press.

Lord Beaverbrook and other members of the Ministry of Information were entertained at luncheon at the Criterion recently by the Foreign Press Association in London.

M. Couderier de Chassigne, in proposing the health of the guests, referred to Lord Beaverbrook as a man of action. Their old friend, Mr. Robert Donald, too, was a man of action. The French people would never forget the part he played in promoting the Enquete Cordiale.

Mr. Robert Donald said that the truth was a powerful moral munition of war, and it was only by making known the justice of their case that they could hope to bring the greatest criminals in the world to the bar of human justice.

Lord Burgham, who responded for the Press of the British Empire, quoted Junius, that all freedom in the long run was to be found in the freedom of the Press. If the result of this war were to be the curtailment of its freedom, all other gains would be as dross in the balance.

Lord Beaverbrook welcomed the assistance which the foreign Press could give his department. This was a war in which the efforts which the Press could make were almost as important as those of the Army. In the wars of Napoleon's day, the armies and peoples acknowledged the authority of the governing classes; now, the whole of the peoples were fighting, and unless they could be convinced of the necessity of waging the war it must come to an end.

whose brilliant tactics led to the victory of the Marne. In view of the vital part played by reserves and the urgent necessity, in such a conflict as the present one, for instant decisions, the Commander of the Reserve was the natural man to be appointed "to coordinate the action of the Allied Armies on the Western Front." Sir Douglas Haig remains in supreme command of the British as General Petain of the French Armies, and both cordially approve of the appointment of General Foch. The action of General Foch in placing his forces unreservedly at the disposal of the Supreme Command finally cements the solidarity of the Entente. Further reason for confidence.

King George has never done anything more popular since he came to the throne than his unconventional visit last week to his troops in France. It was an improvised affair, entirely devoid of ceremony. On Wednesday morning he expressed the desire to see and talk to some of the men who had been performing such marvellous deeds of defence, and on Thursday morning he left London. There was no stage-management and no formality, no parades or inspections or blowing of trumpets. He spent only a quarter of an hour at G.H.Q. and for the rest of his tour he was dropping in on units unawares, as they were on their way to and from the battle line.

The King has never represented a more unanimous nation than when he went across to tell the men themselves how proud Britain is of them. Years ago he earned the title of "The King who sees for himself" and he was living up to his name. Perhaps the most thrilling moment of his journey was when he was leaving the men of the immortal 51st Division. "Are we downhearted?" inquired the King. For the reply of the men I will quote the words of a war correspondent. "Such an uproar broke loose," he wrote, "that the cattle peacefully grazing half a mile away stopped munching and raised their heads to see where the noise came from."

The King spoke for the whole Empire when he wrote to Sir Douglas expressing "the gratitude due to you and your Army for the skillful and unswerving manner in which this formidable attack has been, and continues to be, dealt with." His Majesty's obsequious man-to-man letter contrasts favourably with the bombastic and blasphemous carousals of the War Lord of the Huns.

"OLD CROCK."

MEN BETWEEN 40 AND 50.

Only Saved Per Cent. to be Called Up.

When the House of Commons went into Committee on the Military Service Bill on April 11, Mr. Scanlan moved an amendment to Clause one, which raises the military age to 50.

The amendment was to exempt from the provisions of the clause those Irishmen who were temporarily resident in Great Britain doing work of national importance.

The Home Secretary pointed out that the effect would be that all Irishmen would be liable to conscription except those who happened to be temporarily resident in England.

The amendment was negatived. Mr. G. Thorne moved an amendment providing that there should be an appointed day for men liable for service under the Act.

Sir A. Geddes said it was not contemplated that all the men who were liable for military service should be called up at once. They would be called up over as prolonged a period as possible, and the Government thought it better not to have an appointed day. No man would be obliged to go before a tribunal before he had been graded by a medical board. By not having an appointed day they would avoid a dislocation of business and the swamping of tribunals, causing enormous delay on the part of men in finding out what their position was.

The present arrangement was more considerate. Liability for service would begin directly the Act received the Royal Assent, but no man affected by it need take any action for exemption before a tribunal until he had received notice to go up for medical examination. It was proposed to give notice by proclamation, saying that men of 44 were to be called up. That would be published in the Press.

The men would also receive individual notification as to the day on which medical examination would take place; they had a surplus number of young men in Grade 3, who held no exemptions, and who were liable, so that would get rid of any present anxiety in the minds of men likely to be in Grade 3.

Sir H. Nield expressed the view that the calling up of men under the Ministry of National Service would be more satisfactory than it was under the War Office.

Sir C. Henry considered that it would be better if the men were medically examined as soon as possible so that they would know what their grade was to be.

Mr. Anderson thought there was need for great clearness as to what was going to happen. Various pledges had been given to the House in regard to previous Military Service Acts, which had not been observed. He had no faith in vague promises. Men liable to service should know in black and white what their rights and position were.

After further discussion, Sir A. Geddes undertook that the procedure should be embodied in an Order in Council. It was intended first to proceed with the medical examination of the youngest men brought under the Bill. He could not tell what would be the exact number of medical examinations daily, but he was arranging to have somewhere about 35,000. After the medical examination the men would know what their grade was. If they were in Grade 3 they would be told that they would not be called up then, and they need not bother. If they were graded 1 or 2, they would be told that they would be given seven days' calling-up notice. The Government were asking for powers to do much more drastically, thoroughly, and scientifically what was done under the "comb-out." If young men came in in large numbers, it would be possible to deal more gently with the older men. He thought the earliest possible date for calling up would be, approximately, 21 days after the passing of the Act.

The amendment was, with-
drawn.
Sir J. Spear moved to reduce the age limit from 51 to 48. He declared that there was a very strong feeling throughout the

country that the Government had fixed the age too high in placing it at 51.

Mr. D. Mason supported the amendment, pointing out that the proposal had received the assent of Sir D. Maclean, chairman of the London Appeal Tribunal, and of Mr. Arquith. He (Mr. Mason) thought it would be most unwise to conscript men of 51. It would not add materially to our military strength, while it would undermine the fabric of our trade, which it was necessary to maintain to finance the war.

Mr. Leif Jones pointed out that only about seven per cent. of the men affected would be available for military service, and that 100 per cent. would have the sword of Damocles hanging over their heads, and nothing could be worse for the business of the country. He thought that the age would be sufficiently high if it were fixed at 45.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said the last ounce of strength in this war would not be military, but it would be the moral of the people at home, and the Government were destroying that by their proposal. They were making people pacifists, and, even from the military point of view, they were weakening it rather than strengthening it. The military age limit in France was 48, in Italy it was 45, and both these countries were dependent completely upon the financial stability of this country.

Sir T. Whitaker declared that the proposal threatened the paralysis and ruin of endless business in this country.

Sir A. Geddes said that a good many months ago this question was considered by his department. There were other ways of getting men. They could ruthlessly seize men of the present military age of whom there were a large number not in the Army, but only a small number who were militarily fit. It was no good imagining that they could get all the men they wanted out of the men of the present military age and not cripple their war effort.

There was no guarantee that this would be the last battle. To take all the men of the present military age was only one of the hundred ways of losing the war. He implored the Committee to consider what they were really dealing with. They were dealing with a most complicated problem, that did not end with the passage of the Bill, which had got to be administered, watched over, and prayed over, to keep it from going wrong. He had given the most careful consideration to all the factors involved.

He might be right or wrong, but he had had some of the best brains at his command working at this problem, and he assured the Committee that it was his sincere and absolute belief that it was wiser to go now up to 50, than it would be to stop at 45.

There was no difference in business value or scientific value unless it be a slight deterioration between 40 and 50. There were men who were as fit at 50 as any man for the sort of work for which these older men were wanted in the Forces. The Government only proposed to take a small percentage of the men between these age periods. It would be 7 per cent. remaining in civil life.

It would be wise to face the facts as they were, and to recognize that it would be best to give the widest range to the choice. He understood that, while the present comb-out was going on and men were streaming to the colours, production in the country was rising.

Cruel and untrue statements were being made to the effect that young fit members of the Civil Service were being retained in Government offices. That was not so. The Civil Service was being constantly combed-out, and it had given enormous numbers of men for the Army. It was still giving men steadily to the forces, and no body of men were more anxious to go and take their place in the Army.

Sir E. Carson appealed to members not to go against the well-weighed scheme which had been submitted by the Government at this crisis of the war.

The Committee divided, and the amendment was negatived. The figures were:—
Against the amendment..... 262
For 162
Majority against..... 110

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Paper Clothing.
It is announced in the Bohemian press that experiments made with "paper cloth" have been successful that the Hungarian State railways are to furnish their employees with summer clothing of this fabric. The first Swedish paper textile factory has been founded in Stockholm, under the name of "Aktiebolaget Ornsberg-Pappersfabriker," with a capital equivalent to G. \$320,000 and the option of increasing it to \$800,000. The factory will commence work as soon as feasible.

Hankow Money Market.
For June 5 the weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce states:—We have to report a very quiet work with very little doing. There was a small demand for remittances, but bills were scarce. T. & T. on Shanghai remained about shipping-point with the Chinese, and 98.8 was quoted by foreign banks. Dollars were steady at 70.5 buyers, 70.7 sellers, Chinese market, and closed steady. Native interest—3 1/2 per cent. Changsha exchange—53 (nominal).

Japanese Tax on Share Premiums.

So far the Japanese authorities have taxed proceeds from premiums on new shares issued as a part of the income for the given business term. On account of the great industrial and commercial development enjoyed of late years, there have been very large premiums which sometimes amounted to no less than ¥10,000,000 for one company. The tax paid on the premiums has accordingly become very considerable, and the companies concerned are now discussing whether they are liable to pay the tax at all, says the *Japan Chronicle*. They contend that since the premiums are paid by shareholders in order to obtain shareholding rights, the premiums are a part of the capital, and not being business income, are not liable to taxation. On the other hand, the taxation authorities regard the premiums as being of the same character as business income, and declare they will continue taxing the proceeds from premiums. It is expected that some of the companies concerned will file a suit with the Administrative Litigation Court at Tokyo as a test case. Since the matter concerns a large number of business establishments, the situation is being watched with a great deal of interest.

Large German Over-Sea Organization.

The *Magdeburgische Zeitung* states that plans are ripening in Hamburg for the establishment of a "Company for International Enterprises," which will closely resemble the American International Corporation and the British Trade Corporation in form and in purpose. The stock capital of this organization will be Mks. 20,000,000 to begin with. The undertaking has the active support, says the *Zeitung*, of some of Germany's most important powers of the financial, shipping, and industrial world. The Company for International Enterprises (Gesellschaft für Internationale Unternehmungen) will not be essentially a direct medium for promoting exports. Its primary object will be to lend financial support to German enterprises abroad, and in some cases to purchase such enterprises. An overseas operation of the new concern will be impossible during the war, attention in the immediate future will, it is stated, be directed to the territory of Germany's allies and to occupied districts.

India's Silver Needs.

Further comment by Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., relative to the American silver dollars is of interest; it is from their circular of April 25.—An important act of legislation has been passed by the U.S. Senate which, whilst demonstrating the cordial co-operation in finance between the U.S.A. and Great Britain, relieves the strain of providing silver for Indian coinage. The Bill grants power to melt 350,000,000 silver dollars (about 271,000,000 fine ounces), and to dispose of the bullion, to be replaced by subsequent purchases. As information has been obtained from India that the Indian Government has secured 150,000,000 ounces from the U.S. Government, a further 121,000,000 ounces are available for such purposes as the U.S. Government may decide. The amount of 150,000,000 ounces is sufficient to provide 4,383 lakhs of rupees, a sum which should be adequate to meet currency demands for some considerable time. It was announced in Parliament yesterday that about 128,000,000 fine ounces had been purchased for coinage between February 1915 and March 31, 1918 (average price 39.03d.). The holding of silver by the Indian Treasury on January 31, 1915 was 3,030 lakhs and on

TRADE AND "MONEY TRUSTS."

Sir E. Holden Defends Banking Amalgamations.

Banking amalgamations were discussed at the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce when Sir Edward Holden sought to show that they were justified. Apprehension was expressed by some of the delegates. Sir Edward did not like trusts, said Mr. E. V. Dodd, of Coventry, and a money trust would strike hardest of all. This country looked to new enterprises by young men and they did not want the business of the country to get into the hands of big companies and multiple shops. Sir Edward Holden declared that at the outbreak of war the adroit went forth in some hundreds of towns that not a penny was to be refused to anybody who wanted money. When peace came foreign countries would naturally call upon this country to meet its liabilities. If these could not be met by the transferees of gold.

"I have been described as a gold bug," said Sir Edward, "but the gold position is all-important. A big bank will stand the after-war situation much better than a little bank. We shall have to buckle to and it will be a question of the banks doing their utmost to assist you to produce and increase your exports as much as you possibly can. Go on manufacturing like mad for stock so as to be ready to export when the war ends. I am siding nothing. The policy of the big banks is to assist industry and enable you to turn out larger exports."

March 31, 1918, 1,079 lakhs—a reduction of 1,951 lakhs. As 198 million ounces of silver can be minted into 5,760 lakhs of rupees, the net absorption in the period mentioned was 7,711 lakhs. Therefore, even at the high rate of absorption indicated, 150 million fine ounces of silver would suffice to maintain the silver holding at the same level for about 2 1/2 months. The Indian Currency returns for April 15 show an increase in the silver holding of 215 lakhs as compared with the previous week.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Terms of Service in Third Arm of Defence.

The terms and conditions of service in the Royal Air Force, which has been aptly described by the King as our third arm of defence, are fully set out in an official pamphlet issued recently.

The pay, separation, and other allowances are on a liberal scale, and it is clear that in the new force the prospects of distinction and of subsequent promotion are unrivalled. For instance, a successful pilot may arrive at his commission with the full pay and duties of a flying officer in from four to six months after joining.

The full pay of a lieutenant is 24s. a day while on duty which involves flying, that of other grades being—captain, 28s.; major, 32s.; lieutenant-colonel, 40s. These rates are exclusive of free quarters, rations, fuel, light, and servant or allowance in lieu of pension and half pay rates have not yet been fixed.

Every person enlisted in the force is liable for duty on foot or ashore and may be detailed to any branch of the force—i.e., airship, aeroplane, seaplane, kite, balloon works or any type of aircraft.

The earliest age of admission to a cadet wing is 17 1/2 years and the age limit in this section is 30. Candidates should not be over 6ft. 1in. in height nor over 13 stone in weight, and their eyesight must be very good.

Cadets on joining will be posted to a cadet wing or school for initial training, and then pass in succession through schools of aerodynamics and armament.

From the latter school they will be posted to squadrons for instruction in flying, when they will be graded as flight cadets and given service pay of 7s. 6d. a day and also 4s. a day flying pay while actually under instruction. They receive £15 for uniform, and on being commissioned a further £35 towards the cost of completing their uniform and kit.

Men between the ages of 18 and 41 may join the force for the period of the war, and men from 18 to 25 may join for period of four years with the colours and four years on the reserve, or eight years with the colours and four years on the reserve.

Men of many trades are wanted on the technical side, where a

EXCHANGE.

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1/T Demand	3/8
30 d/s.	3/8 1/2
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4 m/s.	3/8 1/2
1/T Shanghai	Nom.
1/T Singapore	139
1/T Japan	147
1/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/T San Francisco	77 1/2
co & New York	149 1/2
1/T Java	Nom.
1/T Marks	Nom.
1/T France	4.43
Demand, Paris	4.43 1/2

BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/4 1/2
4 m/s. D/E	3/4 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/4 1/2
10 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/4 1/2
10 d/s. San Francisco	78 1/2
isco & New York	Nom.
4 m/s. Marks	4.58
4 m/s. France	4.63
Demand, Germany	6.05
Demand, New York	77 1/2
1/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	155 1/2
Demand, Singapore	139

On Haiphong	11 1/2 prem.
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On Bangkok	47 1/2
Sovereign	6.05 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 1/2

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An Allotment "Invasion."

Fifteen enthusiastic allotment finders were told by Mr. Justice Astbury that they had no right to dig up the High School playground, Clapham Park, where the girls play hockey. Defendants said that the playing field was a site applied for by the Clapham Park Allotment Society, and that their names were on the list of applicants. Injunction was granted against them, with costs.

meat mechanic receives much 6-12 a day in addition to free kit, food and lodgings.

The non-military side also offers employment for a very large number of men.

The Force will be open to receive boys from time to time for long service only between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

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LONDON—London County & West-
minster Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK—Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial
centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in
Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORA-
TION.

Paid-up Capital—\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/-
—\$15,000,000
Silver—\$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of
Proprietors—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Messrs. J. E. Harcourt, Chairman,
G. M. E. Harcourt, Deputy Chairman,
R. H. Dowling, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.,
G. S. Gribble, Esq., J. H. Gribble, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. D. Laidlaw, Esq., Mr. M. S. Shilling,
E. V. D. Perry, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London—London County & West-
minster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed
On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per
annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by
the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.
Interest on deposits is allowed on the bal-
ance monthly calculated at 3 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option to the
Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at a
rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpo-
ration.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1829.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—£1,000,000
PROFITABLES—£1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking
business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED
DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods.
Rates which will be credited on application.
T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch
Street, London.

Authorized Capital—£1,500,000
Subscribed—£1,250,000
Paid Up—£562,500
Reserve Fund—£500,000

BRANCHES:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.,
BRANCHES:
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colon
Cebu
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Kobe
Lyons
Manila
Peking
Rangoon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent.
per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits
at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
15, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL & RESERVE FUNDS—\$5,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS—\$1,713,491

U.S. \$8,213,491

BRANCHES.

ATLANTA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
CHINA
COLOMBO
HANKOW
HONGKONG
Kobe
LYONS
MANILA
PEKING
RANGOON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA

Through its close relations with the
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
the Bank is able to offer the services of the
branches of that institution in New York,
San Francisco, and elsewhere.

PARIS, BRUNEL, NATION, CARACAS,
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE
CHILE, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS,
PETROBRAS VALPARAISO.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING
BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED
DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained
on application.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital—42,000,000

Reserve Fund—23,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches:
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
Rangoon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Yokohama

Interest on Current Accounts Deposits
received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained
on application.

KISHI-ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1913.

MARTIN'S

APIOL-STEEL

ANTI-ACID PILL

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